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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Symposium on Career Issues, 14 October 1987 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

FROM:

EXTENSION

NO.

ER 4470X-87

DATE

1 October 1987

Federal Women's Program
Symposium Committee Members

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED FORWARDER

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. William Baker
Director, Office of
2. Public Affairs
7000 Hqs

10/1 wmb

FYI: This Symposium has been so popular that we have had to turn down employees. We are at capacity [] and when we get our figures in we will provide you with a better accounting of how many employees were turned away.

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7E47 Hqs

JL 10/2 JL 10/2 JL

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9. Judge William Webster
DCI

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DCI
EXEC
REG

P-313-1r

UNCLASSIFIED

1 October 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: William Baker
Director, Office of Public Affairs

STAT
FROM:

[redacted]
Federal Women's Program Symposium Committee Members

SUBJECT: DCI Judge William Webster to Introduce
Senator Nancy Kassebaum at 14 October Symposium

1. Judge Webster is scheduled to introduce Senator Kassebaum at the Symposium on Career Issues and Strategies to be held 14 October 1987 at 9:05 a.m. in the headquarters auditorium.

2. Attached for your review are Suggested Introductory Remarks, a short synopsis on the symposium, and a background sheet on Senator Kassebaum.

3. If additional information is needed, please contact [redacted]
on extension [redacted] on extention [redacted]

cc: Office of Protocol
Office of Congressional Affairs

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SUGGESTED INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

I have the distinct honor and pleasure to introduce to you the Honorable Nancy Kassebaum, the Senator from Kansas. Senator Kassebaum was elected in 1978 and today, in her second term, is one of two women in the Senate.

Senator Kassebaum is on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and is Chairman of the Subcommittee on African Affairs. She has played an important role on the issues of combating leftist forces in Central America and imposing economic sanctions on South Africa.

She has also been an active participant on the Senate Budget Committee and on the Commerce Committee. She was chairman of the Subcommittee on Aviation where she helped lead complex airport development and aviation tax legislation to final enactment in 1982.

Before entering the Senate, Miss Kassebaum raised four children and managed a Wichita radio station.



Ladies and gentlemen, I welcome and present to you your keynote speaker, Senator Nancy Kassebaum.

* Suggest personal observations - your appearance with her at the Business Government Relations Council on 26 Sept at Hilton Head, S.C.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SYMPOSIUM ON CAREER ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

The Federal Women's Program will sponsor a symposium on career issues and strategies on Wednesday, 14 October 1987 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Headquarters Auditorium.

The symposium will address a broad range of professional and family issues which a growing number of men and women face daily as they adjust to a changing society. Of growing importance to the well-being of the American family and morale in the workplace is the reconciliation of the dual roles that women, in particular, must assume. Speakers will discuss the myth of the superwoman and future prospects for developing a family support system through legislation to ease the burden of families with two wage earners. Finally, there will be discussions centering on success and failure in breaking through to senior management ranks in both the Agency and the corporate world.

Agenda

915 - 1015 Keynote Speaker - The Honorable Nancy L. Kassebaum,
United States Senator, Kansas

1015 - 1030 Break

1030 - 1130 Dr. Geraldine Cox - Vice President, American Chemical
Society

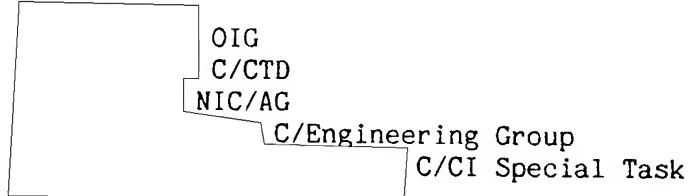
1130 - 1300 Lunch

1300 - 1415 Ms. Judy Mann - Columnist, Washington Post

1415 - 1430 Break

1430 - 1530 Concurrent Group Sessions

1. Panel of SIS Women



2. Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3. Responsive Childcare

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1530 - 1545 Mrs. Clare Taylor - Chairperson, Federal Women's Program
Advisory Council

CONFIDENTIAL

Kansas - Junior Senator

Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R)

Of Burdick — Elected 1978

Born: July 29, 1932, Topeka, Kan.

Education: U. of Kansas, B.A. 1954; U. of Michigan, M.A. 1956.

Occupation: Broadcasting executive.

Family: Divorced; four children.

Religion: Episcopalian.

Political Career: Maize School Board, 1973-75.

Capitol Office: 302 Russell Bldg., 20510; 224-4774.



In Washington: Successful candidates often come to Congress vowing to be "citizen legislators" who will represent the views of the average person without regard to politics or party. Within a few years, most become just as tied to the nuances of partisan and electoral advantage as the professional politicians they started out despising.

But nearly 10 years in the Senate have not worked that change on Kassebaum. Perhaps more than anyone else in the chamber, she still has that quality of plain-spoken honesty and common sense she had when she arrived in 1979, an almost complete political neophyte. In the best sense, she remains an amateur — an intelligent housewife and businesswoman brought out of obscurity to make decisions on national policy. Kassebaum is a conservative, but not in a very ideological way. She seems to be able to cast individual votes on merit without fitting them into some larger scheme. Nor, despite her popularity in Kansas, does she seem much concerned about strengthening her political position.

Kassebaum's personal style has not changed much over the years. She still appears on occasion to be a shy woman uneasy in a public role. "Someday I'm going to hit someone over the head for calling me diminutive and soft-spoken," she once said. Then she added, "But I am."

At times, Kassebaum's lack of guile continues to cause problems for her. During the Senate's bitter 1986 debate over the nomination of Daniel A. Manion to be a federal appeals judge, she sought to offer a common Senate courtesy by "pairing" her vote with the absent Barry Goldwater of Arizona. Assured by Manion strategist Dan Quayle of Indiana that Goldwater intended to vote for the nomination, Kassebaum withdrew her own negative vote —

in effect providing the margin needed for the nomination to go through. But Goldwater actually had not made up his mind, she later discovered, observing ruefully that she had been "misled." Characteristically, she added that she did not think the misleading had been done on purpose.

Yet Kassebaum has a tough side as well, one that has emerged in recent years as she has become an important player in battles over the budget and foreign policy. She no longer appears intimidated by her male colleagues, and will stand up to anybody when she gets mad.

She does not like to be used as a symbol, even though she is one of only two women in the Senate. When officials of the 1984 Republican convention sought to have her appear on the podium with other prominent GOP women, she pointedly declined. "I'd be happy to speak on substantive issues," she said, "but to be treated as a bauble on a tree is not particularly constructive." She has also expressed the same skepticism toward suggestions she might be the GOP vice presidential candidate in 1988.

The forceful side of Kassebaum's personality has been most apparent in recent years on the Foreign Relations Committee. She has played an important role on the issues of combating leftist forces in Central America and imposing economic sanctions on South Africa. In both cases, she sought to steer an independent course between President Reagan and his congressional critics.

In 1983, amid widespread reports of human rights violations by the government in El Salvador, she sponsored a successful amendment in committee to reduce military aid to the regime there and to call for unconditional discussions with the country's leftist rebels. She insisted that the measure declared firm support for the Salvadoran government, but did not

Nancy Landon Kassebaum, R-Kan.

"write a blank check to escalate fighting and impose a military solution."

With the fading of debate over El Salvador in the 99th Congress, Kassebaum turned her attention to Reagan's efforts to aid the contra rebels opposing the leftist government of Nicaragua. Although she was critical at times of the contras, she voted for Reagan's aid proposals. As the issue approached a decisive moment early in 1986, she and a group of other Republican centrists sought to use their status as key swing votes to win concessions from the administration. She voted for the \$100 million in military aid, but only after securing Reagan's promises that he would push the contras to undertake reforms such as civilian control of the military, curbs on human rights abuses and improvement in their internal unity.

Then, even though she backed the aid, Kassebaum lambasted the administration's tactics in pursuing it. She attacked contra supporters for portraying the issue as "a disagreement between Republicans in white hats and Democrats in red banners," and for suggesting that "this is a matter of patriotism — those who love America will support the president and those who oppose him want to abandon San Diego to the Sandinistas."

Kassebaum's position as chairman of the Africa Subcommittee gave her an important part to play in the confrontation between Congress and the White House over sanctions on South Africa. From the beginning of debate, she expressed skepticism about the value of sanctions, which she warned could do much harm and little good to oppressed blacks. "All of us are unsure of the path we are starting down," she said as the committee considered sanctions legislation in 1985. "The punishment we mete out to the guilty will also fall on the innocent."

By 1986, however, stepped-up repression by the South African government had helped to resolve Kassebaum's doubts. She repeatedly prodded Reagan to propose new steps, and actively backed congressional sanctions when he did not. Even though sanctions would not force South Africa to change its policies, she said, they were needed to "send a decisive message" that the United States was supporting the black majority. Still, Kassebaum's views were somewhat overshadowed by full committee Chairman Richard G. Lugar's well-publicized break with Reagan over the issue.

Another controversial stance has been as a critic of the United Nations. In the fall of 1983, Kassebaum offered a floor amendment to cut the U.S. contribution to the U.N. by about \$500 million over four years. The amendment at-

tracted an unusual amount of attention because it came shortly after a much-publicized statement by an American representative to the U.N. that he would not mind if the international body moved its headquarters from New York.

Kassebaum said that she did not want to attack the U.N. itself, but only to cut back on its bureaucracy. "The U.N. can no longer be a sacred cow," she said two years later, when she won Senate approval of an even more significant amendment restricting U.S. support for the world body. Her proposal limited the U.S. contribution to most U.N. organizations to no more than 20 percent of their budget, down from 25 percent under existing law. The new limit was to go into effect unless the organizations adopted rules changes giving the U.S. more say in how its money was spent.

On the Budget Committee, Kassebaum has promoted a spending "freeze" to help control the federal deficit. Working with Republican Charles E. Grassley of Iowa and Democrats Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware and Max Baucus of Montana, she sponsored the leading alternative in 1984 to the budget proposal backed by President Reagan; dubbed the "KGB" plan for its sponsors, it would have set funding for each federal agency at the level of the year before.

With three-year savings estimated at around \$250 billion, the proposal almost won the approval of the Budget Committee. It was defeated 2-to-1 on the Senate floor, however, after GOP leaders argued that its halting Defense Department spending increases would weaken national security. The proposal met similar fate during floor debate on the budget in 1985.

When the Senate turned later that year to another overall budget-limiting plan, however, Kassebaum was not interested. She dropped her support for the Gramm-Rudman anti-deficit proposal after sponsors agreed to exempt Social Security from its strictures. The plan could not work, she said, if Congress insisted on singling out programs for special protection.

On Commerce, where she has served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Aviation, Kassebaum was a major participant in leading complex airport development and aviation tax legislation to final enactment in 1982. She also has fought to preserve funding for the Federal Aviation Administration, and against Reagan administration plans to allow airlines to sell landing slots at major airports.

At Home: Kassebaum can trace much of her success to her middle name — the one that links her to her father, Alfred M. Landon, the

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Year

1986

1985

1984

1983

1982

1981

Kansas - Junior Senator

nonagenarian ex-governor of Kansas and Republican presidential nominee in 1936.

Before 1978, Kassebaum's political activity had been confined to service on the school board in a town of 785 people and one year as an aide to GOP Sen. James B. Pearson. Most of her adult life had been spent raising four children and managing a Wichita radio station.

But when Pearson announced his intention to retire in 1978, she joined a large field of aspirants to succeed him. There were nine names on the Republican primary ballot that August, and most of the other contestants, including some veteran Kansas politicians, found it difficult to attract much attention in the crowd.

Kassebaum had instant name recognition, and she built upon it with a series of television ads featuring her father, then 91 years old. The result was a clear victory.

That fall, she faced a well-known Democratic opponent, former U.S. Rep. Bill Roy, who had come close to defeating Republican

Sen. Robert Dole for re-election in 1974.

Roy, however, turned out to be weaker than many had predicted. The Watergate resentment that had helped him against Dole had disappeared, and the farm discontent aimed at a GOP administration in 1974 now focused on President Carter. Kassebaum, meanwhile, had no record for Roy to aim at, and her gentle campaign style made attacks on her inexperience seem like bad manners. She defeated Roy much more comfortably than Dole had.

Kassebaum's moderate record has satisfied nearly everyone in Kansas except dyed-in-the-wool Democrats and the Right to Life lobby, which has picketed her appearances to protest her support for legalized abortion.

Any re-election worries she had ended in March 1983, when Democratic Rep. Dan Glickman decided running against her would be too risky. The Democratic nomination went by default to investment executive Jim Maher, who lost two earlier Senate bids. Kassebaum obliterated him.

Committees

Budget (3rd of 11 Republicans)

Commerce, Science and Transportation (3rd of 9 Republicans)

Aviation (ranking); Science, Technology and Space; Surface Transportation.

Foreign Relations (3rd of 9 Republicans)

African Affairs (ranking); Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs.

Select Ethics (3rd of 3 Republicans)

Key Votes

Produce MX missiles (1985)	N
Weaken gun control laws (1985)	Y
Reject school prayer (1985)	Y
Limit textile imports (1985)	N
Amend Constitution to require balanced budget (1986)	N
Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986)	Y
Block chemical weapons production (1986)	Y
Impose sanctions on South Africa (1986)	Y

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1986	45	41	21	58
1985	35	48	10	69
1984	45	55	45	61
1983	35	36	24	42
1982	50	42	29	53
1981	35	60	5	88

Elections**1984 General**

Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R)	757,402	(76%)
James R. Maher (D)	211,664	(21%)

Previous Winning Percentage: 1978 (54%)

Campaign Finance

1984	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures	
			(%)	(%)
Kassebaum (R)	\$576,455	\$234,595	(40%)	\$360,964
Maher (D)	\$ 32,909	\$ 2,450	(7%)	\$ 30,444

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1986	70	24	77	21	80	13
1985	76	19	79	17	75	22
1984	79	19	75	24	81	17
1983	78	20	71	25	59	36
1982	78	19	74	24	77	21
1981	82	17	77	20	80	18

S = Support O = Opposition

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

INTRODUCTION - The Honorable Nancy L. Kassebaum - 14 October

FROM:		EXTENSION	NO
William M. Baker Director, Public Affairs		27676	PAO 87-0124
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)		DATE	DATE
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED
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COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)			

Cancelled

DCI EXEC REG

P-313-1B

PAO 87-0124

8 October 1987

JUDGE:

RE: Your Introduction
of Senator Nancy Kassebaum,
14 October 1987

You have agreed to introduce Senator Kassebaum who is the keynote speaker for the Federal Women's Program Symposium on Career Issues and Strategies to be held in the Headquarters Auditorium at 9:05 a.m., 14 October. (See opposite for background material.)

We understand that the Senator prefers very short and direct introductions, so I have attached some brief talking points. Since you know the Senator and recently participated with her in the annual meeting of the Business-Government Relations Council in Hilton Head, South Carolina (24-27 September), you may wish to add some personal notes about her or your experience at the conference.

STAT

*coordinated
with Dave Gries.*



BILL Baker

Attachment:
a/s

*L
BY
RE.*
P-313-1r

CR L-231-1r

INTRODUCTION
OF
THE HONORABLE
NANCY L. KASSEBAUM
SENATOR FROM KANSAS
BY
WILLIAM H. WEBSTER
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
AT THE
FEDERAL WOMEN'S PROGRAM SYMPOSIUM
ON
CAREER ISSUES AND STRATEGIES
14 OCTOBER 1987
CIA HEADQUARTERS

- SENATOR KASSEBAUM WAS FIRST ELECTED IN 1978 AND IS NOW IN HER SECOND TERM IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.
- SENATOR KASSEBAUM IS ON THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND IS THE RANKING MEMBER OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS. AS A MEMBER OF THIS COMMITTEE SHE HAS GAINED WIDE RESPECT FOR HER EXPERTISE ON LATIN AMERICAN AND AFRICAN ISSUES.
- SHE IS NOW THE RANKING MEMBER OF THE AVIATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE. UNDER HER EARLIER CHAIARMSHIP OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, SHE LED COMPLEX AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT AND AVIATION TAX LEGISLATION TO FINAL ENACTMENT.
- SHE IS ALSO AN ACTIVE MEMBER ON THE SENATE BUDGET COMMITTEE AND HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN PROMOTING LEGISLATION TO HELP CONTROL THE FEDERAL DEFICIT.
- SHE IS THE MOTHER OF FOUR CHILDREN.

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

87-4313

Executive Director

15 September 1987

NOTE FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

Senator Kassebaum has kindly accepted the invitation of the Agency's Federal Women's Program to be the keynote speaker at a one-day symposium here at Headquarters on women's career issues, to be held on 14 October. In light of your friendship with the Senator, and of your concern for equal employment opportunities, we have scheduled you to introduce her in the auditorium at 9:00 a.m. on the 14th.

We have asked the Senator to speak for 30 or 40 minutes on a related topic of her choice and to participate in a question and answer period afterwards. The Public Affairs Office is preparing some introductory remarks for you. Other speakers on the agenda will address such things as the changing role of women in today's society, the obstacles they face in the workplace, and the challenge of balancing responsibilities at work and in the home. We expect three or four hundred employees to attend.

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